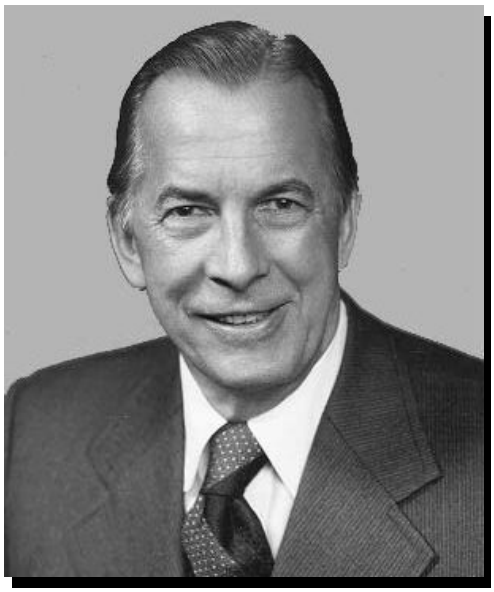
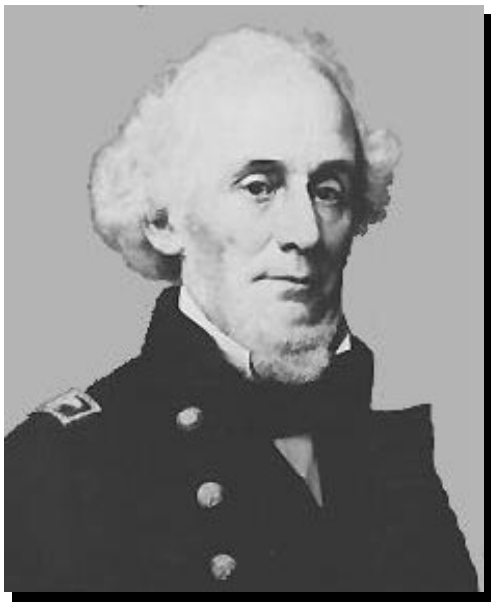
Ordnance Corps Hall of Fame

1984 Inductees



Mr. Edward N. Cole

Mr. Edward N. Cole was born in Marne, Michigan on September 17, 1909. His extensive contributions to the field of Ordnance are unique, in that he was intimately involved in both the initial design and mass production of light tanks during both World War II and the Korean Conflict. After graduating from General Motors Institute in 1933, he accepted a position with the Cadillac Motor Division. In 1939, he was assigned the task of adapting and installing Allison engines in the M-3 light tank. He resolved the problems within 90 days and significantly increased M-3 tank production on the eve of World War II. In 1943, he became chief design engineer for light tanks and combat vehicles. In 1944, he was made assistant chief engineer of the Cadillac Division. After the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, he held the position of being solely responsible for the production of a new light tank of his own design, the T-41. The T-41 was hailed, at the time, as the finest tank of its kind in history. Mr. Cole's personal contributions to the Ordnance field are even more impressive when one considers the specialized knowledge required for producing today's weapons systems. Mr. Cole was president of General Motors from 1968 to 1974. He died in a private plane crash in Kalamazoo, Michigan on May 2, 1977.



Brigadier General Henry Knox Craig

Brigadier General Henry Knox Craig was born in Pittsburgh on March 7, 1791 and was named in honor of the Revolutionary War Chief of Artillery, a good friend of Craig's father. As Chief of Ordnance during the years 1851 to 1861, he supported the development of numerous weapons systems that were indispensable to the U.S. Army during the American Civil War. For example, due to his direct efforts, the 12-pounder cannon which became the mainstay of the Union Army's heavy artillery, was ready for expanded production at the start of hostilities. General Craig also assured that the artillery ammunition production base was satisfactory to support the expanding Union Army. In addition to his great contribution to wartime readiness, he was also noted for his ability to obtain adequate appropriations for the Ordnance Corps during austere times. During his tenure, the breech-loading small arms were tested by the Ordnance Department, and the rifled musket was adapted and introduced. General Craig retired in 1863 and died on December 7, 1869.

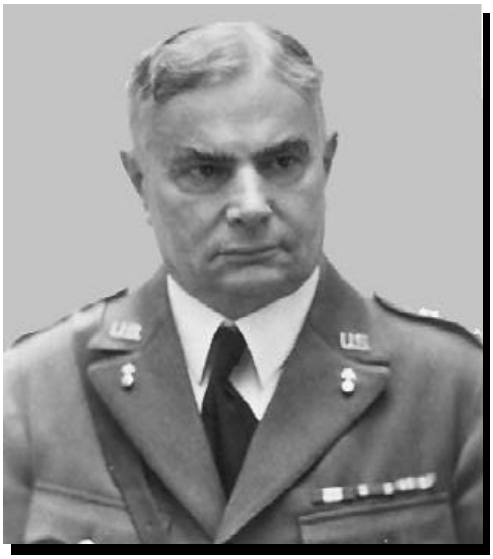
Major General Alexander B. Dyer

Major General Alexander B. Dyer was born in Richmond, Virginia on January 10, 1815. He served as Chief of Ordnance from 1864 to 1874. He had previously been offered the position in 1862 by President Lincoln, but due to his respect for General Ripley, the then incumbent, he declined. One of his most significant contributions to Ordnance was, when serving as Commander of Springfield Arsenal, he increased the daily output of rifles by 400 percent, to nearly 1,000 rifles per day. Later, he designed and developed the "Dye-Artillery Shell" one of the most effective shell of the time. During the first part of his tenure as Chief of Ordnance, he was able to provide sufficient munitions to the Union Army to end the war. In the postwar era, an era noted for extensive corruption, in spite of numerous attacks from unscrupulous persons, MG Dyer's devotion to duty, steadfast loyalty, and basic honesty were recognized by all. General Dyer died in 1874 while on active duty.

Colonel John E. Harbert

Major General Frank A. Hinrichs

Major General Frank A. Hinrichs was born in Stillwater, Oklahoma on July 22, 1918 and graduated from Oklahoma A&M in 1941. He entered the Ordnance Corps in 1941 and served through 1975. In 1949, he was assigned as planner and organizer for the massive tactical vehicle rebuild program in Japan. This program subsequently gave great support to United Nations Forces during the Korean Conflict. In the early 1960's, when it became apparent the U.S. Forces would be involved in South East Asia, he initiated the reactivation, renovation, and modernization program of the government-owned ammunition plants that would be needed. As part of this program, he pioneered the Army's "Should Cost" program, which assisted procurement personnel in negotiating contracts with sole source contractors. Under this system, a team of Army representatives would visit the contractor's plant and evaluate production factors. The Army would then determine how much the production for a specific contract should cost. For his efforts on the "Should Cost" program, MG Hinrich was awarded the Presidential Award for Management Improvement. In November 1972, he became the Commanding General of the Aviation Systems Command. In this capacity, he guided the early development phases of the Blackhawk and the Heavy-Lift Helicopter. He also supervised the pilot installation and prove-out phase of the Alpha System. The Alpha System is the integrated, automated management system designed to handle all the principal functions required to manage a large commodity. General Hinrichs retired in 1975 and died in 1989.

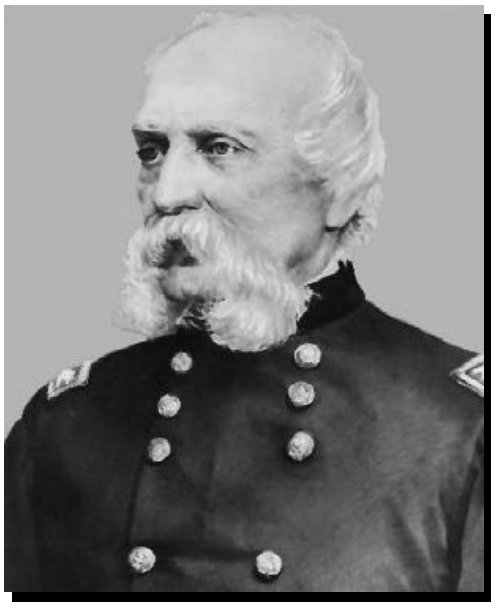


Major General Samuel Hof

Major General Samuel Hof was born in Boscobel, Wisconsin on October 24, 1870 and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1894. He was originally a Cavalry officer and later transferred to Ordnance. Early in his career, he distinguished himself while serving as Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal from 1918 to 1919, where he brought tracer, incendiary, and armor-piercing ammunition to a production basis. Because of his energetic efforts, these munitions were produced in adequate quantities to support the Army's requirements. Later, as Acting Chairman of the Ordnance Claims Board, because of his many abilities and tact, he secured the settlement of many World War I outstanding obligations of the Ordnance Department. During the interwar period, as Chief of Field Service Ordnance Department, he perfected the organization and controlled the disposition of vast quantities of production facilities left over from the war. During a period of drastic change in the Army's equipment inventory, he served as Assistant Chief of Ordnance from 1927 to 1930 and as Chief of Ordnance from 1930 to 1934. His greatest accomplishment was his ability to administer the Ordnance Department and introduce new items at a time when government funding for military procurement was being drastically reduced due to the problems associated with the Great Depression. During his tenure, he dealt with the challenges of increased motorization and mechanization of the Army. Under his guidance, improvements to the supply function of the Ordnance Department were realized. MG Hof was also instrumental in the development of wartime plans in conjunction with industry for the development of munitions, small arms, and weapons systems. General Hof retired in 1934 and died in Washington, D.C. on March 10, 1937.

Major General Everett S. Hughes

Major General Hughes was born in Ipswich, Dakota Territory on October 21, 1885 and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1908. His first important assignment was in 1916 when he served as Ordnance Officer of the Mexican Expedition under General Pershing. Shortly thereafter, he went to France with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). Between the wars he served at Picatinny Arsenal and as Chief of the Gun Testing Department at Aberdeen Proving Ground. In 1939, he was transferred to the Office Chief of Ordnance. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed Ordnance Officer of the European Theatre of Operations (ETO) and in October 1942, he became Chief of Staff of the ETO. General Eisenhower appointed him as a special assistant and used him in various capacities. Subsequently, he served as Commander of U.S. troops in Rome after its capture. He was the Inspector General of the ETO and a planner for D-Day. Shortly after his return from Europe in 1946, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance. During his tour as Chief of Ordnance, he streamlined the organization of the Ordnance Department, improving its efficiency. Due to his initiative, the facilities of the U.S. Army Ballistics Laboratories were improved, the Terminal Ballistics Laboratory was completed, and the White Sands Proving Ground became an important installation for rocket and missile testing. Prior to World War II, the systems and standards he developed and installed were of enormous value in regard to World War II ammunition production. Many of the procedures he implemented for ammunition production are still in effect. General Hughes retired in 1949 and died on September 5, 1971.



Brigadier General George D. Ramsey

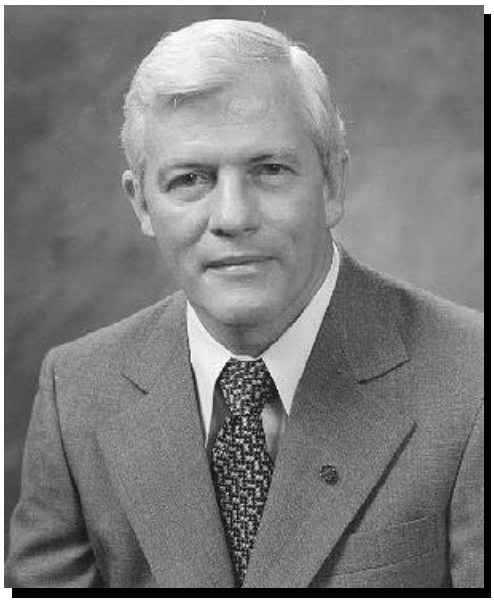
Brigadier General George D. Ramsey was born in Dumfries, Virginia on February 21, 1802. He entered the United States Military Academy when he was only 12 and graduated 6 years later with the class of 1820. While serving as Chief of Ordnance from September 1863 to September 1864, he used his extensive knowledge and experience in Ordnance to continue the policies of Brigadier General Ripley, his predecessor. Brigadier Ramsey believed that the Ordnance Department should serve as a production facility rather than a research facility while the American Civil War was in progress. During his tenure, the U.S. Army was adequately supplied with Ordnance Materiel. After his retirement from active service, Brigadier General Ramsey continued to serve by special assignment as Inspector of Arsenals until 1866 and later as Commander of Washington Arsenal until 1870. Having served for exactly half a century, General Ramsay retired in 1870 and died in May 1882.

Major General Henry B. Sayler

Major General Henry B. Sayler was born in Huntington, Indiana on November 4, 1893 and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1915. In 1942, General Eisenhower assigned him as his Chief Ordnance Officer for the European Theater of Operations, and tasked him to plan, assemble, and execute the logistical support for the North African invasion. Working long hours with his staff, juggling maintenance personnel, hiring civilians, and receiving assistance from the British, he succeeded in amassing the required supplies and equipment. For the D-Day invasion, he was able to anticipate and solve many unique but difficult problems, such as the waterproofing of vehicles and unexploded bomb disposal. When D-Day arrived, the invasion force was probably the best equipped fighting force in the history of warfare. After the war, he was assigned as the Chief of Research and Development, Ordnance Department. Due to his past experience, he focused his attention on making all ordnance materiel adaptable to aerial transport. General Sayler retired in 1949 and died on May 7, 1970.

Major General Homer D. Smith

Major General Homer D. Smith was born in Breckenridge, Texas on February 16, 1922 and graduated from Texas A&M in 1943. As Chief of Staff of the 1st Logistics Command, Vietnam 1968, he was almost entirely responsible for the organization's administration. During this period, the organization was the largest in the United States Army, with an assigned strength of over 100,000 troops, who provided logistical support to Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines engaged in combat in the Da Nang area. In 1974, he was assigned as Defense Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Vietnam and was responsible for the materiel assistance support to the Vietnam Armed Forces. In 1975, the escalating advances of the enemy required his expertise to plan and execute operation "Frequent Wind." This operation resulted in the evacuation of hundreds of U.S. and Vietnamese citizens and culminated on April 29, 1975 with the evacuation of 1,373 U.S. citizens and 4,595 Third Country Nationals and Vietnamese citizens by U. S. Air Force and Marine helicoptors. He departed the Defense Attaché Office at Tan Son Nhut Air Base only hours prior to the evacuation of the Marine Landing Force and the demolition of the communication equipment. As Commanding General, U.S. Army Logistics Center, he increased the credibility and visibility of the Logistics Center, by increasing the number of visits and contacts made by its staff. Because of his experience and expertise, he was chosen as the first Director of Logistics, NATO International Staff, Brussels, Belgium following his



Mr. David L. Stanley

Mr. David L. Stanley was born in Anniston, Alabama on September 2, 1926 and graduated from Birmingham Southern College in 1950. He played one of the most significant roles in the modernization of the U.S. Army's main battle tanks with the development and supervision of the depot conversion programs for the M48 and M60 tanks. In 1961, he supervised the conversion of the M48A1 to the M48A3 configuration. Included in this upgrade was the changing of the power assemblies to diesel, and improving the turret drive and fire control systems. In 1974 through 1979, he focused on upgrading the M48 to the M48A5 configuration. Again in 1980, he was called upon to upgrade the M60 to the M60A3 configuration. This was done for $497 million less than the cost of new production. In 1967, he pioneered and developed the techniques used to repair ballistic armor. Prior to this, extensively damaged tanks were scrapped. Mr. Stanley continually sought ways to reduce design and production costs through reconfiguration and adaptation of existing equipment. He developed conversion plans for the uses of the M48 chassis for the new Sergeant York Air Defense Gun (DIVAD). Mr. Stanley's ideas resulted in direct savings to the U.S. Army.